

PARIS RECEIVES CAPTURED GERMAN STANDARDS



Great ceremony attended the occasion of the conveying of seven captured German war standards to the museum of the Invalides in Paris. The photograph shows the flags being carried across the courtyard.

NEW BANKS OPENED

Elastic Money System Is Put Into Operation by Government.

Change Is First in 50 Years—New Notes Ordered—Evolution Will Be Gradual.

Washington, D. C.—With the opening Monday of the 12 Federal reserve banks the nation will begin actual operation of its new currency system, designed to provide an elastic circulating medium based on modern ideas of finance and economics.

It has taken the reserve bank organization committee and the Federal Reserve board almost 12 months to work out details of organization to the point where an opening date was chosen. Notwithstanding careful deliberations which preceded every preliminary step, the 12 banks will not for many weeks take up and exercise all the functions bestowed upon them by congress. Such evolution as will result from the old national banking system of necessity will in most respects be slow.

The new system is generally conceded to be a compromise between a central bank and the present system with its thousands of units, scattered reserves and fixed limits of currency. Its chief attraction and value those who interpret it find the elasticity it will give to recognized paper currency.

Under the present law National bank currency is almost a fixed quantity, based upon the National capital bank, issued upon United States bonds and unresponsive to the chill of hard times or the exultation of boom days.

Under the new system the Federal reserve notes, which in time, probably will entirely replace the National bank notes, now so familiar, will be issued on commercial paper arising out of actual business transactions. It seems plain that the money will rise and fall in amount as the tides of business rise and fall and that there will be no plethora of money to lie idle. They will be obligations of the United States government, which National bank notes are not, and will have back of them a large reserve of gold in the regional banks. Through them the reserve banks are expected to come to the aid of any needy member bank which has plenty of good paper but needs cash.

To insure the flow of money reserve banks themselves may be required to rediscount paper of other reserve banks. More than \$250,000,000 of the new notes have been ordered by the con-

TO LEAVE VERA CRUZ

U. S. Soldiers Will Quit Mexican Port November 23.

Secretary Bryan Says Guarantee of Safety Is Obtained—Nuns and Priests Have Gone.

Washington, D. C.—Monday, November 23, was fixed as the date for the evacuation of Vera Cruz by the American forces. Secretary Bryan has issued this announcement: "Both General Carranza and the convention at Aguas Calientes having given the assurances and guarantees we requested, it is the purpose of the administration to withdraw the troops of the United States from Vera Cruz on Monday, November 23."

"All the persons there for whose personal safety this government has made itself responsible have left the city. The priests and nuns who had taken refuge there, and for whose safety fears were entertained, are now on their way to this country."

This statement was given out after a long conference between Mr. Bryan and President Wilson. It apparently was received with surprise in some official quarters. The general understanding has been that the evacuation might be delayed indefinitely pending reports on the alignment of the various Mexican chiefs in the latest civil war now in progress.

Secretary Bryan declined to add to the formal announcement, saying details would be made public by the War department. Secretary Garrison had nothing to say, and to just what authority the port of Vera Cruz would be delivered was not made plain.

It has been assumed, however, that as the United States throughout the Mexican difficulties has dealt with the authorities actually in control of territory involved, the city would be turned over to an agent of General Carranza, probably General Candido Aguilar, commanding the constitutional forces in the state of Vera Cruz. So far as is known, there has been no final decision as to when and whom the more than a million dollars of Mexican customs money now held by the United States shall be paid. Both Carranza and the Aguas Calientes convention have given guarantees that customs duties collected at Vera Cruz will not be reimposed. In view of the complications which might arise, however, in the event Carranza were driven from power by Villa's army supporting General Gutierrez, the convention's new provisional president, it has been suggested that payment of the money might be withheld pending a clarification of the situation.

French Pay \$182,000,000. Bordeaux—The cost of war to France in October was \$182,154,504, a daily average of more than \$6,000,000. The daily average for the first three months of the war was \$7,000,000. The government will disburse immediately \$13,000,000 for repairs to the railroad system. These probably have been made necessary by the wear and tear due to the transportation of troops. The sum of \$1,314,000 has been set aside for the relief of the unemployed. Various sums will be used to relieve localities invaded by the Germans.

Seafight Site Unmarked. Washington, D. C.—Eduardo Suarez, Chilean ambassador here, is informed by his government that Chilean ships sent out to search had not found the slightest trace of the Monmouth or the Good Hope, the British cruisers reported lost in the recent sea fight with a German fleet off the coast of Chile. On their return to Valparaiso the vessels reported that they had searched carefully over the zone of battle without finding a bit of wreckage.

Lumber Orders Pour In. Seattle, Wash.—Inquiries for 9,000,000 railroad ties and for 10,000,000 feet of large timbers received during the last 10 days have greatly stimulated the Northwestern lumber situation, and local exporters look for heavy cargo orders. The inquiries come principally from the United Kingdom. The supply for England has heretofore been furnished in the Baltic.

Larger Sums Are Asked for Oregon Institutions

Salem—Announcement was made by the state board of control this week that estimates made by it for state institutions for the coming biennial period totaled \$1,763,516.93, which is an increase of \$107,955.32 over the appropriations for the same purpose made by the last legislature for the present period. Of the last appropriations \$20,850 for erecting barracks at the penitentiary and \$20,000 for the Soldiers' home was turned back into the state treasury, making the total appropriations used by the institutions \$1,608,711.61. While increases for maintenance are suggested by the board for several institutions the estimated increases are largely due to the belief of the board that improvements are necessary. Maintenance increases are asked for the insane asylum and the penitentiary because of an increasing population, and new wards are de-

aired for the insane asylum because both of them virtually are filled to capacity. A comparison of appropriations for 1913 and 1914, with those estimated for 1915 and 1916, is as follows: 1913 and 1914—insane asylum, Salem, \$611,353.50; Eastern Oregon insane asylum, \$284,829.80; penitentiary, \$203,500; feeble-minded institute, \$202,243.31; training school, \$78,450; tuberculosis institute, \$63,000; blind school, \$37,235; deaf school, \$79,950; training school for girls, \$50,000; and soldiers' home, \$87,000. 1915 and 1916—insane asylum, Salem, \$774,711; Eastern Oregon insane asylum, \$315,950; penitentiary, \$188,800; feeble-minded institute, \$156,196; training school, \$68,045; tuberculosis institute, \$69,016; blind school, \$37,789.18; deaf school, \$58,776; girls' industrial school, \$56,875; and soldiers' home, \$37,348.75.

Powder Valley Irrigation Project to Be Revived

Baker—Work on the Powder Valley Irrigation company project will begin next spring, according to plans announced by J. A. Almirall, New York capitalist, who arrived here to visit the project. Mr. Almirall said that the plans for now mapped out are to build the toe of the Balm Creek dam next spring and thereby to store enough water to irrigate at least 2000 acres. The Balm Creek dam is north of the lower Powder.

Mr. Almirall left for the site of the operations with W. A. Stewart, local representative of the company. Mr. Almirall's announcement means much toward the development of Baker county, as its points to resumption of operations on the project, which ultimately will furnish water for the Powder river valley. It also answers the question of whether the company intends to complete the big project.

"We cannot start more than this work at this time," said Mr. Almirall. "With the present condition of the money market it is impossible to think of going ahead with any attempt to finance this undertaking. I look for no immediate relief in the financial situation. The European war is making itself felt acutely and until conditions are more settled the price of money will remain high. We can, however, make this start, and then possibly within two years we will be able to go ahead and finance the project. There is a possibility the next congress will pass land legislation which will relieve the situation and enable us to proceed with the entire project." The company has already done \$125,000 worth of work on the project.

Boy Gives Up Parole on Account of Lack of Work

Salem—So far as analyzing business conditions is concerned, Henry Clews has a rival in John O'Connor, 16 years old, of Portland, who returned to the State Reform school after being out on parole a year. The lad said he had been working in a tailor shop in Portland, but because of a falling off in business, had been laid off.

"I spent several days looking for another job," said the youth to Superintendent Hale of the school, "but without success. I had little money, for when I was working my wages were small and I could not save much. Being unable to find another job, and convinced that business would not pick up until spring because of war and politics, I decided to come back here to spend the winter. I went to the juvenile court and asked to be recommitted so that as I had done nothing wrong."

The judge, however, called Mr. Hale over the telephone and the superintendent told him to send the lad to the school for the winter. Mr. Hale said the boy will be able to make more than his living in the tailoring establishment in the institution. It was there that he learned his trade, and is a fine workman.

Court Cuts Down Valuation.

Astoria—The trial of the case of John Waterhouse against Clatsop county was completed before Judge Campbell of the Circuit court this week and the court awarded the plaintiff \$663.50. The action was in the nature of an appeal from the decision of the County court in allowing the plaintiff only \$1, damages for right of way through his ranch near Knappa for the Columbia highway.

A total of 4.82 acres of land were taken and the plaintiff's claim was \$1225.

THE ANNUAL DOWNFALL

By Wilbur D. Nesbit

It was an earnest humorist who vowed a solemn vow:
"I will not write a turkey-hash-and-soup joke, anyhow!
I will not do that fearsome thing, I will not pen a jest
About the bird whose remnants rise to mock the staying guest."

He made a postscript to his vow, he made a codicil,
He was as serious as though he framed his final will.
And then he sat him down and smiled, and thought with all his might
About the post-Thanksgiving jokes he did not have to write.

But in a day or so he felt exceeding queer and strange.
A restless something held his mind, he hankered for a change.
He asked his doctor what was wrong; the doctor gave a pill
And made a memorandum to add twenty to his bill.

Then all the jokes that grace this time came flocking to his brain,
Each ancient quip and jingling rhyme marched sternly in the train.
And each of them and all of them compelled him then to think—
Just as a man thinks when he says he shuts off smoke or drink.

At last he said: "Well, just one more—a farewell jest I'll write.
It shall be nothing serious, some fancy thin and light."
He wrote the jest, just as a man who says he has sworn off
Takes rock-and-rye or some such thing to soothe a little cough.

But why pursue this sorry tale? Why tell of what he did?
'Twas like the "one more" drink or smoke that throws away the lid.
He wrote of turkey hash, and soup, of turkey meat croquettes,
He wrote of bones that had been grilled, of warmed-up entremets.

He wrote of turkey pie and stew, of turkey consommé,
He wrote a turkey-joke debauch until the break of day.
And when they came and found him ill, and sought to nurse him through
They said: "Here, taste this turkey broth. It will be good for you!"

DAY OF FESTIVITY

Spirit of Thanksgiving Manifested in Enjoyment as Well as in Devotions.

Therefore the Turkey in the Center of Well-Spread Board Is a Symbol of Praise to the Giver of All That Is Good and Perfect.

FROM the early days when the Saxon kings tethered their steeds "hard by the banquet board," so that the foam of the chargers' frothed the beard of the eater, to the present time, the spirit of festivity and of good cheer, the spirit of Thanksgiving, has been a part of the life of the people. The spirit of Thanksgiving is not a new thing, but an old one, and it is a part of the life of the people. The spirit of Thanksgiving is a part of the life of the people, and it is a part of the life of the people. The spirit of Thanksgiving is a part of the life of the people, and it is a part of the life of the people.

Olympia, Wash.—Dr. H. T. Graves, state agricultural commissioner, has gone to Portland to attempt to arrange a modification of the quarantine regulations of Washington and Oregon to allow free shipment of livestock between the two states, in neither of which foot and mouth disease has developed. Shortage of carbolic acid is feared here on account of the large quantities used for car and stockyard disinfection, and state and Federal departments in consequence have authorized the use of chloride of lime and formaldehyde as substitute disinfectants.

"Dry" Majority Is 36,000. Prohibition secured a majority of approximately 36,000 in the recent state-wide election. Practically complete returns from every county in the state give a total of 184,106 in favor of the amendment and 98,209 against it. This is a favorable majority of 35,897. A few outlying precincts in some Central and Eastern Oregon counties may not be included in these totals, and if they give the same vote in favor of prohibition as given in the other rural districts the majority doubtless will reach 36,000.

The vote on the amendment to abolish capital punishment is close and doubtless will require the official canvass to decide.

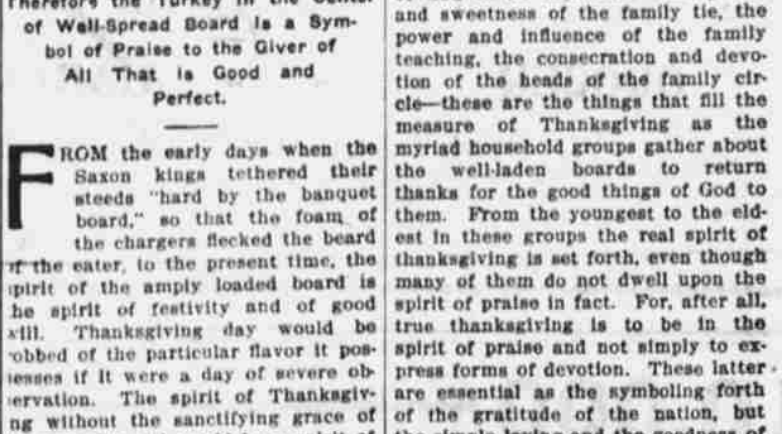
Condon Aids Sufferers. Condon—A relief fund of \$287 was raised in Condon for the benefit of the British Red Cross by a concert and dance given in the local skating rink. The talent for the concert was all from Condon and nearby towns and the Scotch and American dances appealed particularly to the fancy of the crowd. Although many attended merely to help the cause, everybody remained to enjoy one of the most pleasant social affairs ever held in Condon. After the concert two orchestras kept the dancers busy until a late hour.

Opinion Backs Teachers. Salem—Keeping children who are lax in their studies and deportment in after school is legal, according to an opinion rendered by Assistant District Attorney Benjamin. The question arose over the action of two women in taking their children from the Buena Vista school while the teachers were detaining them after the regular school hours. When E. G. Dykstra, principal, remonstrated with the women they quoted a statute which says the school hours shall be from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, with one hour recess.

Office Expense Estimated. Salem—Superintendent of Public Instruction Churchill has estimated the expense of his office for the next two years at \$25,220, which is the same as the appropriation made by the last legislature. The estimate will be submitted to the next legislature.

give thanks unto the Lord, for He is good: for His mercy endureth forever.

He watereth the hills from his chambers: the earth is satisfied with the fruit of thy works. He causeth the grass to grow for the cattle, and herb for the service of man: that he may bring forth food out of the earth.



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